

Mohave County Miner.

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NO 1

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Papered With Stamps.

In a certain old-fashioned house in London there is a room about twelve feet square, the walls of which are completely papered with postage stamps. It is estimated by Mr. Palmer, who is the largest stamp-dealer in the world, says the Pall Mall Gazette, that these stamps would be worth \$5,000,000, but for the unfortunate circumstance that they are not genuine. Mr. Palmer extracted these forgeries from collections which he has bought from time to time. As a rule he says the people from whom he had bought them did not know they were forgeries. No forged stamp, however, is likely to pass as genuine when it falls under his scrutiny. This crazy patchwork shows a specimen of every known stamp in the world. There are 70,000 stamps on the walls of the room, and it took almost thirty years to collect them. To make wall paper out of them kept four pair of hands busy for three months. They are pasted upon canvas, so that it will not be necessary to remove the building in order to remove the stamps. Paste, not gum, was used, because gum discolors stamps. Having been fastened to the canvas the stamps were treated to a coat of shellac, and then varnished. While there cannot be much artistic beauty in a room papered in this way, it suggests an idea to those discouraged stamp collectors who started with the intention of securing a million but have at last abandoned the idea, after patiently "soaking off" and tying up several thousand of the small bits of paper gathered by their own industry and through the contributions of pitying friends.

Holy Land Railways.

There is now a great railway system in the course of construction which will girdle the Holy Land from one end to the other. A French company has secured a contract for a line from Beyrout to Damascus, and has already commenced work on a narrow-gauge road. An English syndicate is now building a railway from Haifa, to Damascus, which will be about 140 miles long, starting from Haifa, base of the range of Carmel to the plain of Escharion, through the valley east of Nazareth.

Leaving Mount Tabor, it will cross the River Jordan on a trestle, and then to the point known as Majemeh, where the little Jordan joins the greater rivers. At this southern shore of Galilee, and almost without a curve along the famous wheat region, biblically known as the Plain of Bashan, thence to the southern gate of Damascus.

This road will undoubtedly prove of the greatest interest to Syria in an agricultural and commercial way finding a means for placing upon the Eastern markets the rich products in which that section abounds.—Ex.

Silver Mine Suspends.

Prescott, Ariz., Nov. 2.—The Tiptop, in this county, has heretofore been the most prosperous mining camp in the territory. It was a chloride camp but yielded fifty to a hundred thousand dollars yearly. The company organized last spring to work the properties in the district on a large scale gave up the enterprise two or three months since on account of the low price of silver, and the camp has now been totally abandoned.—Citizen.

According to the tracks found in a stone quarry in Connecticut, a bird with a foot 11 inches in length once inhabited those parts.

The President's Proclamation.

By the president of the United States of America, a proclamation.

While the American people should every day remember with praise and thanksgiving the divine goodness and mercy which has followed them since their beginning as a nation, it is fitting that one day in each year should be especially devoted to a contemplation of the blessings we have received from the hand of God and to a grateful acknowledgement of his loving kindness.

Therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday the 30th day of the present day of November, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to be kept and observed by all the people of our land. On that day let us forego our ordinary work and employments and assemble in our usual places of worship, where we may recall all that God has done for us and with grateful hearts our united tribute of praise and song may reach the throne of grace. Let the reunion of kindred and the social meeting of friends lend cheer and enjoyment to the day, and let generous gifts of charity for the relief of the poor and needy prove the sincerity of our thanksgiving.

(Signed), GROVER CLEVELAND.
By the president,
WALTER Q. GRESHAM,
Secretary of State.

To Pan Gold.

Parties receiving free gold ore and desiring to test them, should first pulverize the rock, as fine as flour. A piece half the size of an egg is sufficient. For this purpose, an ordinary druggist's mortar can be used, but this must be absolutely clean—especially free from grease in any form, as the presence of grease at any stage of the process will nullify the result.

Place the pulverized body in a small shallow basin, being careful to brush in every particle of the matter. Now fill a large clean pan with clear water; hold your basin of pulverized rock above this at a sharp angle; dip in water and wash by rocking from side to side. Shake backward from time to time and drain off the top carefully. Continue this process till there is nothing left but black sand. The gold, if any present, will be seen in fine particles at the edges of the sand. A little practice will make one skillful in this work, but there's always danger of an unpracticed hand allowing the gold to escape. Should no gold appear, it may possibly be due, not to the barrenness of the rock, but the hand of the washer.—Nugget.

About 300 men are working on the Greaterville placers. The Colorado parties who intended hydraulicking the field on a grand scale were somewhat surprised by the claim of D. W. Boulden to a float covering it, and are now negotiating for an amicable settlement and putting in the plant. They admit that with the grant aside it is the finest kind of a proposition.—Oasis.

On the side of a hill near Tours, France, so situated that it may be seen for miles in at least two different directions, is a rude figure of a gigantic hammer roughly sculptured in the rocks. It is believed to be a memorial of the victory of Charles Martel (Hammer) over the Saracens—an event which took place in the year 722.

The first United States postal cards were issued May, 1873, and during the first two months of their existence, 31,000,000 were used.

Still Hopes for Silver.

A Washington dispatch says: There are rumors that Voorhees will introduce a free coinage of silver bill at the opening of the regular session. Voorhees declined to talk about the matter, but it is pointed out that he always has been a silver man and declared during debate on the repeal bill he was no less a friend of silver than always. At any rate it is thoroughly understood the silver question was not shelved by the passage of the repeal bill. On the contrary silver men say the fight was only begun when congress assembled. They propose to keep it well to the front in connection with every great issue between parties, from tariff to repeal of the federal election laws. Every stage of the tariff discussion will be punctuated by pertinent queries by silver men tending to prove it was demonization of silver, not the McKinley tariff, which caused the financial depression. Indeed it is intended that the silver men shall act as a body of obstructionists as did Parnellites in parliament, until silver shall receive a due hearing.

Big Gold Find in Utah.

A rich gold find has just been reported from the mountains immediately east of Kanarra, in Iron county. A ledge of rock known for many years past to contain a brilliant but useless quantity of pyrites of iron, was prospected and "dogged" into the other day by two inquisitive citizens of that town, when to their surprise the interior rock gave abundant sign of gold. Samples were thereupon taken out and sent to three different assayers, the returns from whom just received show the gratifying result per ton of \$21, \$25 and \$34, respectively. Of course this was good enough for almost anyone, especially as the ledge from which the samples were taken was over twenty feet in width and several feet in thickness, and, as a consequence, the little town is at present undergoing a gold excitement with good prospects for a permanent boom.—Beaver Utonian.

The Boundary Survey.

Col. Barlow one of the boundary survey says that in a week or so a new monumental party will be organized to push to completion the work of placing monuments along the line of the 700 miles of boundary, 300 miles have only as yet been set with monuments. The Colonel says there is nothing in the report that the Mexican government is dissatisfied with the work done. He does not see why it should be for no deviations have been made from the old survey, the work of the commission being merely the re-establishment of the line. In the senate the other day the nomination of Anson T. Mills as international boundary commissioner for the United States in the re-surveying of the line along the Rio Grande from El Paso to the Gulf, was affirmed.—Yuma Times.

A woman named Plumber in the Osage country, while not very esthetic in her tastes, has proven herself capable of looking out for her best interests financially. Within the past year she has married off four grown daughters, all to Osage Indians and as soon as a divorce suit which she has pending against her husband is decided she will take to her heart a red blanketed member of that tribe. Every member of the Osage tribe is worth \$15,000 in cash and possesses nearly 2,000 acres of land, and these women now become members of the tribe and are entitled to their full share of the funds and land.

Buffalo Bill has just bought a \$10,000 residence in North Platte, Neb., very near the spot where he killed his first Indian, and there he intends to spend the rest of his life.

A hale old man, Mr. Jas. Wilson, of Allens Springs, Ill., who is over 60 years of age, says: "I have in my time tried a great many medicines, some of excellent quality; but never before did I find any that would so completely do all that is claimed for it as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is truly a wonderful medicine." For sale by

H. H. WATKINS, Druggist.

Grape Sugar.

At the coming Midwinter Fair in San Francisco there will be established, it is reported, a machine for converting grapes into sugar and syrup. If the process is indeed a success and is cheap enough to render it practically available, a new prospect is opened for the grape grower, and an inducement offered for a vast increase in vineyard acreage. The growers and wine makers will be in a great measure free from the exactions of the middlemen who have contrived in the past to absorb about all the profit there was in business. Experiments in the way of making syrup and sugar from grapes have been conducted for many years, but a satisfactory solution of the problem has never been obtained until now. The same difficulties had to be overcome before the production of sugar from beets and sorghum was successfully accomplished. Experts who have witnessed the new process affirm that it is a complete success, and the granulation of the sugar is said to be perfect. Muscat and other grapes containing a large amount of saccharine matter, the same as are best for raisins, are best for sugar making. It is well to watch this new invention, for it means a good deal to the vineyardist of California. This is the only State producing grapes in sufficient quantities to maintain an industry of this kind on a large scale and here the possibilities it may accomplish are hard to foretell.—Contra Costa Gazette.

Oklahoma's Mining Resources.

A recent dispatch from Guthrie says: The mineral resources of the territory will soon be developed thoroughly, and within a year Oklahoma will take a front rank in the production of various minerals. About six miles west of this city is a spring from which a fine quality of petroleum is discharged in considerable quantities, and the owner of the land has gone to Pennsylvania to organize a company to develop this and other oil land.

In Greer county several old Spanish silver mines have been reopened, and near Willow Springs in the Cherokee Strip a shaft has been sunk and zinc found in paying quantities. Just east of Perry coal crops out on the surface and several fine veins have been opened.

A company has been organized here this week to open lead mines in the Pawnee reservation, lead having been found there that the Indians have been digging up for years and making their own bullets. This company will attempt to secure land enough to build a mining town and put in smelters.

Corporal Punishment.

Before a school teacher can lawfully inflict corporal punishment on a pupil there is a roundabout manner of securing the privilege. At the July meeting of the Territorial board of education the following regulation was made thereto:

"Resolved, That instructions to teachers be amended by adding the following rule: "Any teacher before inflicting corporal punishment upon a pupil, must first notify the parents or guardians and one member of the board of trustees, of his or her intention at least one day before such punishment is to be inflicted, stating the day and the hour at which the punishment will be inflicted and extending an invitation to such parent or guardian or trustee to be present. The punishment must not be inflicted in the presence of the school."

Any teacher who inflicts corporal punishment other than in the manner provided for the above, will subject his or her teacher's certificate to revocation.—Ex.

Harqua Hala.

Capt. McCassey returned yesterday from Harqua Hala, and reports the Bonanza mill running steadily. Delhi has bonded his claim for \$30,000. The work of prospecting is extensive. Hine and Cour have some trouble about the boundaries of their adjoining claims. McCassey has bonded his three claims one-half mile from the Bonanza, and on the same mineral belt, to an English party for \$60,000.—Gazette.

A Thousand Dollar Brick Disappears From the World's Fair.

When F. D. Schermerhorn superintendent of the Idaho mining exhibit, took a mental inventory of his possessions at the World's Fair, Monday morning he found one of his cases open and \$2,200 worth of valuables missing. The big brick of refined silver owned by the De Lamar Mining company, of De Lamar, Idaho, 32 carats of opals, finished for setting, and two cut and several uncut spinal rubies were gone.

The silver brick was 10 3/4 inches long by 4 1/2, and 5 1/4 inches, weighed 86 pounds, and was worth \$1,000. The opals were fine gems, equal to Hungarian opals, and were given a medal by the judges of awards. They were exhibited by H. C. Anchor & Co., of Napa, Idaho. J. W. Butts, of Chicago, owned the rubies. On the glass plate which was wont to set off the beauty of eighty-six pounds of refined silver and many beautiful gems, a heavy iron chisel. It looks like the instrument used to force open the case and clinging to it was a splinter of oak that fitted into the robbed case.—Inter Ocean.

The Clark Mining District.

The immense mineral ledge recently discovered in the Clark mining district in the foothills on the southeast side of the Graham mountains, can be readily reached by wagons. The ledge is said by those who have examined it and give a conservative estimate, to be 150 feet wide and three miles or more in length. Assays from different locations show 39 per cent. copper with gold and silver in sufficient quantities to more than pay for development work. Fifteen or twenty locations have already been made by prospectors. The discovery was made by a Mr. Stewart, said to be a man of experience and reliability. S. B. Miller, of Pima, and others who examined the ledge have commenced sinking a shaft 70 feet deep and made a cross cut at least 100 feet in length. The accessibility of the Clark district is a point in its favor, the most feasible route being the road from Fort Thomas to Grant, by way of Cedar Springs and Shot Gun Smith's ranch.—Solomonville Bulletin.

The Ibez District.

A mining deal in which several Riverside are interested was consummated in San Bernardino yesterday when a contract was placed on record by which J. H. Anderson of that city and George A. Beam of Riverside will convey to Charles A. Mariner of Los Angeles and Peter K. Klinefelter, George Frost and C. S. Burgess of Riverside, an undivided quarter interest in the Ibez, Homestakes Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Bijou, Fitch and Riverside mining claims. These mines are located in this county near Ibez tank on the line of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad. The consideration named was \$1345. The contract provides also for the working of the mines by the parties who have just acquired an interest.—Riverside Enterprise.

In all the experiments made with sulphurets that come out of the river between here and Empire, says the Dayton (Nev.) Times, it is found that gold largely predominates in them. The ore worked in the mills on the river has been mostly silver ore, some gold, of course, being mixed in with it, but as it is easier to save the gold than silver when crushing the ore, it is strange why gold predominates to such a large degree in the sulphurets. There is only one way we can see that this can be accounted for, and that is that the gold must come from the washes that have occurred from time to time for ages past. There is gold in almost every pound of dirt on all the hills around here, and the floods and rains have probably washed a great deal of it into the river, where it has been caught to considerable extent by the amalgam and quicksilver that has flowed from the mills.

The Cherokee strip bonds aggregating \$6,300,000 have been taken up by an English syndicate at their face value and accrued interest aggregating \$35,000.